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AN INCARNATE FIEND!

How Capt. Henry Wertz Mardon-
ed our Prisoners!

Vivid Picture of the Torture Pen!

Black Hole of Calcutta Outdone!

Flendishness, Profanity and Ob-
scenity of "Our South-
ern Brother."

Infamy never Equalled in the
History of Man!

Gen. Winder and His Son on Rot-
ting Yankees!

Testimony of loyal Georgia Planter

NEW YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.
EDITOR'S EVENING POST. There appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the public press to mitigate the offences and crimes of Maj. Henry Wertz, late the responsible keeper of the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., and to lay upon the press the responsibility that justly attaches to those who were in immediate command of that prison. Being personally acquainted with most of the officers who were stationed at Andersonville, and knowing much of the treatment of those who were so unfortunate as to have been confined in that abominable prison, I have thought that a condensed statement of how things were managed and prisoners of war were treated there might not be entirely unacceptable to your readers.

It is to be understood as not desirous to furnish the action or opinion of the press in this mission which is about to investigate this matter, or to add anything to the feeling entertained toward Major Wertz. It is enough for him to rest, now and forever, under an obituary that no time and no repute can efface. For to feel that he is the author of the unenviable pang with which the recollection of his powerless murdered victims will ever arouse, and to know that whatever may be the award of human tribunals, his punishment is already decreed.

The town of Andersonville is a stockade about eighteen miles from the city, the fortifying it being sunk in the ground five feet; it originally comprised an area of eighteen acres, but was subsequently enlarged to twenty-seven acres. The inclosure is upon the side of a hill, looking toward the south, at the foot of which is a small brook about a few wide acres, which furnish the water for the use of the prisoners. Within this inclosure were turned the prisoners as they arrived, and left to provide for themselves, there being no shelters, arbor, or any kind of protection afforded by trees or otherwise against the burning rays of the Southern sun, the turbulent storms, or the freezing winters.

The position was selected by Capt. Winder, a son of Gen. John H. Winder, who was born from Richmond, for that purpose the latter was 1800. Winder had suggested to him by a disinterested but humane spectator of his operations that it would perhaps be better to leave the trees standing within the proposed stockade, as they would afford shade to the prisoners, he replied, "I am not, but he was not to do so, he was going to make a pen for the Yankees, where they could not run faster than they could be sent there."

And admirably did he accomplish his mission.

The first commandant of the post was Col. Winder, who soon succeeded by John H. Winder, with his son, Adj't. John Winder as Commissary and sutler. Henry Wertz in immediate command of the prisoners. There were generally stationed there for guard duty from three to six regiments of infantry, with one company of artillerists, a total of six pieces of ordnance, the number of prisoners then confined, or the fears entertained of an attempt to set them at liberty by raiding parties of United States troops.

The prisoners were first received if it was used to project them to search for money, valuables, etc., which ostensibly were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which in reality went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibiting the dealing in "greenback," the inmates, including those who were "whole," was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks they required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the law group, which was appointed for summer duty, and in the performance of his duties he had to investigate a large number of presents for dealing in the forbidden currency, which was brought against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to take a stand, and give a right to every man who had the money originally came from, who did the selling of it, indeed the whole *sabotage* *operando*, and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained; that the Winder and Wertz were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels

of plums, in the way of premiums, &c.

Meanwhile the prisoners were left to the tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been improved in quality at least, if their money had been used for that purpose.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at 10 o'clock, loaded with the rations of the day—bacon and corn bread, nothing else; but as the number of prisoners increased and the greenback gain grew upon the trio above mentioned, the bacon was reduced in its quality, being then manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unbolted, unsifted, uncleansed, indeed, from the dirt and trash which goes naturally accumulate; and at last when the number of prisoners had increased to over 37,000, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon, for each man, about three inches long and two wide, with one joint of the bread above described, per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners food in stockade wagons had been abandoned. They did not eat the rations, which were slightly opened, and the scanty food, foul and unhealthy as it was, was thrown inside by the guard, to be scrambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and sickly getting none.

I have mentioned the brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp near the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was water suitable or healthy; but when the faces and filth, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners, came to be superadded to the natural unfitness of the water for drinking or cleansing purposes, my reading of the signs of the times was augured, or fear caused, or apprehension created, by this floating stream of filth and disease!

At any time, under the most rigid hygienic restrictions, it is difficult to maintain health and cleanliness among a large body of men—what do you think was the condition of 37,000 men, who were under the most rigorous regulations, under the most stringent and restraining influences? If the remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed, deviled devils, no thanks are to be given to Henry Wertz for lack of effort to reduce their condition.

Respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
JAMES HUGHES,
J. W. DENVER,
C. F. PECK,
Counsel for H. WERTZ.

LOUISVILLE, KY. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1865.

NO. 95

American Union Commission.
LETTER FROM THE COUNSEL OF CAPTAIN WERTZ.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.—To the Editors of the Evening Post: We have seen in your paper an article in relation to the approaching trial of Captain Wertz, which, we think, in connection with others of a like nature, requires notice at our hands. Your article professes to be based upon some newspaper proofs.

We appeal to the newspaper press not to

bring its powerful influence to bear to prejudge the public mind against Capt. Wertz.

No statement to the public on his behalf has

been either his sentence or that of his counsel,

except this, and this is intended simply to

to mislead the public in regard to his trial.

We confidently assert that those proofs

will exonerate Capt. Wertz from all re

lief for atrocities that may have

been perpetrated upon the prisoners

atmospheric which is neither true nor

justify. We protest against trying the

Southern Confederacy in the person of

Capt. Wertz, and we ask for him a suspen-

sion of public judgment until the prover-

bation of his trial is furnished in a reliable shape.

Respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

JAMES HUGHES,
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C. F. PECK,
Counsel for H. WERTZ.

GENERAL NEWS.

A movement is on foot to erect a monu-
ment to General Lyon, who fell early in the
war. The shaft is to be erected either in St. Louis or on Wilson's creek battle ground, the scene of his death.

Editorial article in a newspaper in
Memphis the other day says a German
liquor seller a letter of credit for \$37,000 as
security for the liquor he drank. Through
the aid of the police it was recovered.

Miss Imogen Wills, daughter of N. P. Wills, Esq., editor of the Home Journal, was
married on Tuesday at Idlewild, to Dr. Wm. Eddy, of New Bedford.

Editorial article in a newspaper in
Pittsburg, having challenged all one-eyed blindfold players to a
match game, Capt. E. D. Bates, who has
accepted, and offers to pay Dunn's ex-
penses if he will come to St. Louis to play.
John M. Minings, BRANCHES.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH, 165 PEAK-
STREET, BOSTON.—Chairman, Executive
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L. Kent.

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E. Root.

Attempted Escape and Frightful Death
of a Madman.

From the *New Orleans Times*, Gazette July 23.]

A fearful tragedy occurred at New Orleans last Friday. At about ten o'clock the night previous an Irishman, large, stout, and desperately crazy, crawled through the ventilator in his room in one of the rear two-story buildings, and reached the roof, where he established himself, and bade defiance to the world. He was discovered, and every effort to dislodge him from the roof was made, but he could not be induced to come down, but without avail. A hole was cut through the roof, but with pieces of slate which he tore from the roof, and he beat back all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, even along the eaves, without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did, and he would never come down again, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was therefore an impossibility to get him safely, and it would have been certain death for any one to go upon the roof and capture him.

He was perfectly master of the situation."

A watch was kept upon him during the night and the next forenoon. It was thought that Father Sullivan, the Catholic Priest, who had previously visited him, and seemed to have considerable influence over him, might induce him to come down, and he was sent for, but he did not come, and sent one of his assistants, but before he arrived, the madman, at about 11 o'clock, was seized with a fit, to which he established himself, and bade defiance to the world. He was discovered, and every effort to dislodge him from the roof was made, but he could not be induced to come down, but without avail. A hole was cut through the roof, but with pieces of slate which he tore from the roof, and he beat back all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, even along the eaves, without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did, and he would never come down again, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was therefore an impossibility to get him safely, and it would have been certain death for any one to go upon the roof and capture him.

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THE DAILY PRESS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING
NO. 109
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE:

JUBILATE!

Louisville is proud, thankful, gay, triumphant and jubilant! For the first time in several years she has done her duty manfully at the polls. She has turned the balance against traitors at last, crowned herself with honor, and handsomely earned what she will be swift to receive the sympathy and applause of loyal hearts everywhere. To day, sham conservatism, and post-mortem sympathy with rebellion, banded in an unholy alliance, met with a Waterloo defeat in this city yesterday. The irresistible Rousseau never made a better fight, nor won a cleaner victory. That is saying a good deal. He swept everything before him and cleared such a space that the fugitives of the extinct old Democracy can't yet conceive how perfectly dead their party is, and how totally the power and charm have departed from their old mummuries.

War is a **fearfully earnest affair.** And amongst other destructive results produced by it, is the tearing away of the shams and fusions enveloping political mountebanks and quackery. The quack element in the old Democracy, which was appallingly large, although not predominant, has been desparately torn and battered by the late war. And as there was no genuine core to it of any kind, it is now in a dismally ragged and used up condition, is indeed the veriest scarecrow above ground. Its seeming vitality has become as much of a sham as everything else about it. The attempt to make an issue out of a vague spurring over the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," betrays the complete substitution of galvanism for life. When you ask this forlorn image, what it means by this "proud old motto," whether it means the Constitution as amended, the Union with slavery restored, you get only a mumble of the same old motto.

Will the Constitution after its amendment shall be consummated be obeyed or resisted? Will the Union, purged of the deadly virus of slavery, be accepted or rejected? Sham Democracy has no answer, nor can it be coaxed or kicked into affirming the definite policy of laboring to prevent the purgation of the country, and avert the doom of slavery. It dare not trust itself with explicit definitions. In one sense the Union will be restored as it was, and none but incorrigible rebels are opposed to such a result. But it will be in the sense that a patient half eaten up by a cancer may be restored as he was before the excrecence began its ravages. Such a restoration is not accomplished by reducing the cancer, or assuaging its corosions, but by cutting it *clean out*. The patient is restored minus the pernicious disease.

Such will be the reconstructed Union.

Because the institution of slavery was an excrecence and not an essential part of the living organism, it is no abuse of language or neglect of accuracy to say that the Union will be as it was.

The Union as it was, the Union as it is and slavery where it ought to be and belongs, in the pit of perdition, this is our motto. This revised edition of the Union is the only one now possible. And no party could survive long enough to test its strength, based on specific opposition thereto. Even Copperheadism sees this. And so whilst pretending to make an issue on this point in general terms, it dare not distinctly assume the position that slavery shall be "as it was." Yet, without this its proud old motto is as desolute of significance as it is of sincerity.

the result of the election will show whether Kentucky "stands by the Government" voluntarily, or because she can't help herself, can't stand anywhere else. In any case we don't think she will be swift to take the hint darkly given in the above quotation.

THE PROUD OLD MOTTO.

The copperheads continue to flourish what they call "the proud old motto," the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." There is much reason to suspect that they mean the "Constitution as it was, and the Union as it was to have been," if the experiment of war had only been arrested before the assassins of both were overwhelmed and dispersed.

It is next to impossible to get anything specific and definite out of these fellows. And equally difficult for them to see that the day is gone by when elections can be carried, and a whole nation humbugged by grandly sounding watchwords and mottoes, which the bearers thereof systematically deny and trample upon in their practice.

The fugitives of the extinct old Democracy can't yet conceive how perfectly dead their party is, and how totally the power and charm have departed from their old mummuries.

This of itself is a splendid triumph. Every one of these candidates, Stout, Biju, Armstrong, Van Segern, is eminently worthy and qualified to represent the city. "They are all honorable men," and not only so, they are able, clear-headed, resolute, and in their loyalty above temptation or reproach. Our German fellow-citizens have special occasions to congratulate themselves on the election of such men as Biju and Van Segern as representatives of their nationality. It will be a relief to them, as well as the rest of us, to have this off-set to the humiliation produced by the presence of a certain other German in high official station. There is every reason to feel confident that General Rousseau's magnificent majority in the city will insure his election in the district against the utmost polling of the opposition in the rural sections.

This is a very great and notable victory, and one of first-class importance. We shall think better of Louisville for achieving it, henceforth to the end of our days. She has proved herself neither incorrigibly stupid, nor inexcusably ungrateful, as she certainly would have been, had she failed to give her voice by a marked preponderance for the man who has the signal merit, and the special claim of having saved her from capture and pillage in the day of her earliest and greatest peril. She has proved in this expression of her preference that she was worth the saving.

Every loyal son of her lions can afford to stand a few inches taller to-day than usual with honest pride. Amongst the humors of the election was a singular bit of pleasantness perpetrated by a person by the name of Mundy. This gentleman, for the joke of the the thing we presume, announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress. He received a number of votes. Everything passed off agreeably at the polls, and altogether yesterday was the most auspicious day Louisville has seen for many a weary season.

Kentucky's Loyalty and Treatment. When we see the treatment of this State, we are compelled to ask, what does a State do by staying loyal to the Government against a rebellion?—Democrat.

The implication here is that Kentucky has gained nothing by her loyalty, and that the time has about come for experimenting on the other side. If the counsels of the Democrat could prevail, the State would be likely to ascertain the value of loyalty through the contrasting pains and penalties of treason. We don't think the State has gained what it ought to, and might have gained, "by standing by the Government." And the reason is, that in the mode of its "standing" it has patterned too largely after the Democrat model. Had it adhered completely to that model, it would have still gained less, and be now under a Provisional Governor. The truth is, Kentucky's loyalty—taking the State as a unit—hasn't been of that unequivocal character to furnish a perfect test of the advantages of the thing. The fairest and ripest fruits are not grown on a scraggy and sickly tree. There has been so much traitor-yen in the soil of Kentucky that the goodly tree of loyalty has been inevitably impaired in its development and fruitfulness. The genuine Union men of the State have but one complaint to make as to "its treatment," and that is that the undisguised rebels on the other side. If the counsels of the Democrat could prevail, the State would be likely to ascertain the value of loyalty through the contrasting pains and penalties of treason. We don't think the State has gained what it ought to, and might have gained, "by standing by the Government." And the reason is, that in the mode of its "standing" it has patterned too largely after the Democrat model. Had it adhered completely to that model, it would have still gained less, and be now under a Provisional Governor. The truth is, Kentucky's loyalty—taking the State as a unit—hasn't been of that unequivocal character to furnish a perfect test of the advantages of the thing. 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BY TELEGRAPH.

Palmetto Aristocracy Disgusted.

Conspicuous Gallantry Rewarded.

An Important Whiskey Case.

A Brutal Murder in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Herald's South Carolina correspondent says: Movements indicate that it is the intention of the National Government to seek some check or a session on the natural slavery and rebellious efforts of the chivalry of that State. Garrisons have been placed in all the principal interior towns and much to the disgust of the Palmetto aristocracy. These post detachments, to a large extent, were not projected to the extent designed, and only \$400 were raised.

NEW YORK, August 7.—It will be remembered that previous to the capture of a Richmond proposition was made that a considerable amount of money should be raised and deposited with Gen. Grant for protection of the nation. The South should first repeat the glorious old emblem of the Republic over that city, in then contemplated assault. The latter, however, was not projected to the extent designed, and only \$400 were raised.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Times' Washington special says: The Society of the Treasury, involving several hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

The petitioners for relief in this case is one Epsy of Northern Ohio, whose distillery, and a large amount of which has been seized, and the Government is violating the internal revenue laws. The principals involved are the same to some extent as those decided last week in the Sturges' high wine case; a decision will be rendered in the case about the middle of this week.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—A young man named Irwin brutally murdered his father and mother, at Dorestellen, near Hamilton, Ohio.

FORTESS MONROE, August 7.—Ulbrick's cotton factory, at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss \$200,000. Insured for \$50,000. Three hundred hands thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Fortress Monroes correspondent to the Petersburg Index says that Jeff. Davis and C. Clay, accidentally met at the same time since their confinement a few evenings ago, on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe.

It has been customary to have them forwarded a different hour, but this time by some, they were out at the same time. Mr. Clay extended his hand saying he presumed they should be allowed to shake hands if not covered.

There being no objections by the officers they clasped hands with fervor, but no word was uttered.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—River risen two feet eight inches since Saturday, with eighteen feet three inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 74. Heavy rains Saturday night and Sunday morning.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVALS.

Mossey, August 7.
St. Nicholas, C. H. J. G. Blackford, St. Louis, Rose Hill, Henderson; Lady Grace, Evansville; DEPARTURES.

Gold, 14th, C. H. J. G. Blackford, Evansville; Palestine, Cairo.

THE RIVER continues rising at this point with 40 feet 8 inches, and will rise to 50 feet by the mark last evening. During the previous 24 hours it had risen 7 inches at the head of the falls, and 21 inches at Portland. The weather, for the first time this month, was clear and dry all day, with the thermometer ranging as low as 75.

At Cincinnati the river at noon had risen 2 feet 8 inches since Saturday.

On the 14th, from Pittsburg, but we learn there were heavy rains in that quarter Friday evening.

The Alice departed from Pittsburg Friday for St. Louis, the Kenton, Financier, and America had arrived, The Nora, and Ontario were loading at Pittsburg for the lower Ohio.

The Ohio, Bee, hence for Memphis with several barges of coal in tow, passed Cairo on Friday.

The Lady Grace for Evansville last evening had rather a light trip.

The Palestine, Capt. Crider, started to Cincinnati on the 14th, first trip. She had a full freight, including 200 tons on Government account, and some 350 bbls of salt, besides much other freight.

The Rose Hite came in from Henderson and all way places yesterday with a good trip, including 800 watermelons. Thanks to the efforts of the steamer.

The Rose Hite is the regular mail and passenger packet this evening for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland in charge of Capt. Ayers with John Pendleton to the out.

The J. G. Blackford came in from St. Louis with heavy consignments of hams, rope, hem, shot and flour for this market. That is the best evidence of a resumption of legitimate trade that we have had for some time.

DR. SEELYE'S PACKET FOR CAIRO.—The young Norman, Captain Ben. Cox, is announced as the regular Tuesday packet for Cairo. She starts from Portland at 5 o'clock, taking of course all way freights to any landing along the Ohio. The clerk of the Norman James W. Green, formerly of the Evansville line of packets, and one of the very best and most attentive packers on the river.

The Norman is a staunch, light craft with good cabin accommodations, and well adapted to fill all the requirements for a summing packet along the Lower Ohio. The clerk of the Norman is increasing and seeking its usual channels in Louisville, as heretofore, should be the center.

The St. Patrick is due from Memphis tonight. She is the regular Wednesday packet for Memphis and Cairo.

FOR MILWAUKEE AND WHITE RIVER.—The Commercial, in full repair, will come, or rather have a dozen coats, of paint, ready for her departure to Memphis and Duvall's Bluff, White river, this evening. She starts from the city wharf, and goes through direct, thus offering superior inducements to all the shipping to that quarter.

The Commercial is in charge of Capt. W. Conner, and thoroughly experienced and courteous boatmen.

The United States is the swift palatial mail and passenger packet to-day for Cincinnati and the East. She starts at noon with 300 passengers, accommodations for 300 passengers, making sure connection with the early trains North and East. The clerk, William Taylor, furnishes through tickets.

The St. Charles is the regular People's Line packet for Cincinnati today. She starts at noon, providing a choice fare for passengers and makes sure connections with the early trains for New York.

The Sandy Valley, Capt. Williams, is the regular accommodation packet to-day for Madison, and all way places. She starts at noon.

The Mississippi at Louis, Saturday, was steadily falling, with about twenty feet water to Cairo, and the departure of the Leondidas for the Ohio.

We understand that Capt. Shillito, of Mobile, has purchased the Guidon, for \$20,000, for the Alabama river trade. The

St. Joseph Herald of the 2d, says the Missouri continues to rise, and is now in the very best boating stage.

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday has the following description of a new boat, the Magnolia. She ought to be very fast, as she has more power, to her size than any boat in the West:

"THE NEW STEAMER MAGNOLIA, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET.—Capt. John Perkins' new steamer Magnolia is so near completion, that we are anxious to inform our readers, according to the splendid St. Louis built and outfitted vessel. The best mechanical skill and talent of St. Louis has been brought to bear in the construction of the Magnolia, and it is believed that she will be one of the swiftest steamers ever built on the Western river.

The Magnolia is 140 feet long, 49 feet wide, built and fastened in the most thorough manner. The machinery, 34 inch cylinders, 9 feet stroke. Wheels 37 feet diameter, 16 feet buckets, 28 inches wide, 48 inches diameter, also a "pumper" boiler for running the smaller engines.

The cabin is 200 feet long, 18 feet wide.

With 50 state-rooms fitted up in the most elegant style, also two large family rooms. Staterooms are 12 feet wide, 150 passengers.

The cabin is as large as the cabin of small boats, for the accommodation of officers and cabin crew, & a number of rooms for passengers. She has a new style of pilot house, surrounded by a magnolia glass, 12 feet high, 10 feet wide, 12 feet deep. The cabin is 200 feet long, 18 feet wide.

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